



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE FIVE DOLLAR BILL.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAM.

Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day, said the tenth time, a half grown boy in a dirty jacket to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, thrust his ink fingers first into one pocket, and then into another of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh? and the legal gentleman, extending the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at its contents. Hum! for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh? repeated the man of the briefs.

Yes, sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and call it half a day.

You're an impudent boy.

I'm always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't help it—it's catchin'.

You've got your eye teeth out, I see. That's what boss sent me for, instead of the 'prentices as was getting their cut. I cut mine at nine months' old with a hand saw. Boss says if you don't pay that bill he'll sue you!

Sue me! I'm a lawyer!

No matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork the money over!

Declares he will sue me!

As sure as there's any other lawyer in Filadelfy.

That wouldn't be bad.

Wouldn't it?

Silence! you vagabond! I suppose I must pay this muddled attorney to himself. It's not my practice to pay these small bills. What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me! 'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money! His boy could have earned it, in the time he has been sending him to me to dun for it. So your master will sue for it if I don't pay!

He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair of shoes for me.

Harkee! I can't pay to-day, and so, if your boss will sue, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney.

You?

Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served, and then you see I shall put the costs into my own pocket instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll make the costs Capital!

The boy scratched his head awhile to comprehend this 'capital idea,' and then shook his head doubtfully. I can't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss, though, if as how you won't pay it no how without being sued.

I'd rather be sued, if he'll employ me, boy.

But whose to pay the costs—the boss?

The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and gave another of those long whistles peculiar to him.

Well, I am a sensible man, truly. My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my own pockets before they could be safely put into the other pocket! Ah, well, my boy, I suppose I must pay.

Here is a five dollar bill. It is receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see it.

It was nice and clean when boss gave it me, and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin'—it's torn so of a dunnin' so much.

Well, here's your money, said the man of law, taking a solitary five dollar note from his watch fob; now tell your master, Mr. Last, that if he has any more accounts he wants sued, I'll attend to 'em with the greatest pleasure.

Thank ee, sir, answered the boy, pocketing his five, but you is the only regular dunnin' customer boss has, and now you've paid up, he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you.

Now, there goes a five dollar note that will do that fellow no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is a five thrown away. It would not have left my pocket but that I was sure his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has any thing to do with paying them.

As Peter Chancery, Esq., did not believe in his own mind that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was money

thrown away, let us follow the fate of this five dollar bill through the day.

He has paid, said the boy placing the five dollar bill in his master's hand.

Well, I'm glad it answered Mr. Last, surveying the bank note through his glasses, and it's a current bill, too. Now run and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed on yesterday, and said I would pay him to-morrow. But I'll pay it now.

Ah! my lad, just in time, said Mr. Furnace, as the boy delivered his errand and the note. I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here, John, he called to one of his apprentices, put on your hat and take this note to Captain O'Brien, and tell him I come within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect.

Captain O'Brien was on board his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

I am sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I have raked and scraped the last dollar I can get above water to pay my insurance money to day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails.

But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is sick and my family is in need of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take 'em up as I went along home. We han't in the house no flour, nor any.

Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn the schooner's keel. No body pays me.

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said, in his hearing:

Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he did not expect some money that came in after you left the shop.

Ah, that's a fine boy! Here, Jack, take this five dollar note and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages. The seaman with a joyful bound took the note, and touching his hat, sprang with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store keeper to settle a demand for making his shirt. You had better take it out of the store, Mrs. Cornway, he said to her, really, I have not taken in half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no money comes in.

I can't do without it, answered the woman earnestly; my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am in want of fire-wood, and indeed, I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I have worked night and day to get your shirt done.

I am sorry, Mrs. Cornway, said the store keeper, looking into his money drawer. I have not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars & nine pence.

The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands. A sailor was here awhile ago, and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money, madam. At this instant Jack made his appearance in the door.

Well, shipmate, he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain: 'well, my heart, hand over my freight; I've got the document, so give us possession; and displaying his five dollar note, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store keeper examining and seeing that the note was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing as he took another and last look at the note he handed it to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, received it from him and hastened from the store. In a low and humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution; on a cot bed lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse patched garments entered with a wood saw and approached the bed.

Are you any better, dear? he asked, in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain strength.

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He did not go far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow her and saw wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for its poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the wood, split, and piled it, for which he received six shillings, with which he hastened to a

store for necessities for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now, he had received no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuance would have probably proved fatal.

These six shillings which did her so much good, was paid her husband by the woman from the five dollars she had received from the store keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter was also revived and ultimately restored to health, and was later married to a young man who had been three years absent, and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she whose memory had so long been the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much good did the five dollar note do, which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, although little credit is due to the legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus that Providence often makes his men instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one day—and in paying one bill they may be paying a score of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

Feeding Poultry.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay *caeteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world.

Receipt for making Bread.—For making superior loaf bread, not breakfast and supper cakes, buckwheat cakes, &c. No bread can excel that made by this receipt.

Half a pint of sour milk; half a tea spoonful of saleratus, well powdered; a piece of butter as large as a walnut; a pinch of salt, and three-fourths of a quart of flour; put the saleratus, butter, and salt into the sour milk, then add the flour, roll out the dough to a proper thickness.

These quantities will produce one dozen superior biscuits. The dough may be baked as soon as made, but it does not injure by standing two or three hours before baking it.

Cure of Hydrophobia.—We find the following statement of a cure for hydrophobia in a communication from a physician in the N. O. Tropic. He says:—

"Any person receiving the virus will sooner or later, and always before any symptoms of madness occur, by little pustules rising on the under part of the tongue, generally in six or nine days, but sometimes later. The pustules contain the hydrophobic poison, they are to be opened with a sharp pointed instrument, and the matter spit out; they are too tough to break of themselves, and if not opened and discharged, the matter will be absorbed, and its re-absorption which causes the dreadful disease. This, then, is the grand thing you have to do: examine the tongue of the bitten person two or three times a day, and as soon as any pustules are discovered, open them and make the person spit out the matter, washing the mouth afterwards with salt and water."

A Cure for Hydrophobia.—We learn from the Scholastic, (N. Y.) Patriot, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity, and some of them soon after, evinced symptoms of the disease.

Filed copper was speedily administered—about one third of a dose, given at intervals of eight hours. This has been repeated from time to time. The effect is that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog, and three dogs have died of the disease. The remedy, copper alone, has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.

N. Y. Sun.

A Punctual Customer.—Colonel M'Mahon, of the Memphis Inquirer, tells the following excellent story of a raw son of the Emerald Isle:—"May it please your honor," said a stout looking son of the Emerald Isle, one morning not long ago at the door of the mayor's office, "May it please y'r honor, here's them three dollars I'm owing y'r worship." The mayor did not remember having any claim against the man, and requested him to explain.

Oh, then, and ain't three dollars the price for breakin' the corporation law over the face and eyes of a dirty spalpeen, when you pitch into him, y'r honor, you know!" The mayor understood the case at once.

There had been a fight, and the principal offender, fearing a warrant, had determined to evade the tax of constable fees, &c. About this time the recorder stepped in, and having received the money, began to make the entry in his book. At that instant to strike our acquaintance.

"Suppose, y'r honor, I make it five, would y'r honor, give me the privilege?" "It will save trouble, you know!"

What you mean by "privilege?"

The lave to pitch into the spalpeen again, if he don't kape himself say, y'r honor, just! We left the mayor explaining why, "privileges" of that kind could not be granted, and went to our breakfast.

Calamitous Railroad Accident, at Madison, Ind.—A gentleman who resides at Madison, Indiana, and who may be relied on, has furnished us with the following facts in relation to one of the most disastrous railroad accidents which has occurred for many years.

On Thursday afternoon the 23rd inst., at 4 p. m. when the passenger cars arrived at Madison, at the head of the inclined plane, they had a wood car, heavily loaded with wood, attached. It is usual, in descending the plane, to detach the wood and freight cars, and bring them just to the head of the plane, to wait till the passengers had gone down. In this instance the way was slippery, and when the wood car was brought to the head of the plane, and the passenger car descending, the former accidentally got under head way, and running with great velocity struck the passenger car, and dashed into pieces; leaving four persons killed, and five very badly wounded!!!

The following are the names of the persons killed and wounded, viz: Mr. Bondurant, of Madison, killed; Mr. Enoch, of Bloomington College, killed; Mr. Brunson, of Wheeling, (Va.), killed; Mr. Delton, of Brownstown, (La.) killed; Mr. Roberts, of Madison, limb broken, Miss Craig, of Madison, limb broken, Mr. Crane of Brownstown, limb broken.

The dead were instantly killed, and the others have all some limbs broken.

Miss Craig's was amputated yesterday afternoon. Our informant states that it was wonderful how any person escaped; yet a few did. Among them were two children.

The car was dashed into fragments and a gentleman who was a passenger says he found himself planted in a deep mud hole, out of which he rose on the lead bolts of two of his fellow passengers. Mr. Brunson, of Wheeling, had a hat bat there in which he had brought down some electrical machines. He had laid guns to the head of the plane to see the locomotive come in, and got in the car to return to town. [Via Chron.]

Rail Road from Boston to Canada.—A great convention was held at Keene, N. H. on Thursday week last, the object of which was to extend the Northern railroad communication, now leading from Boston, through Vermont to Montreal.

Punishment of Avarice.—Some hundred years ago, there was a great scarcity of corn in Egypt; the people were daily perishing for want, yet some avaricious merchants hoarded up their stock until it became worth its weight in gold.

Among these was an old miser named Amin, who had filled one of Joseph's Granaries at the last plentiful harvest.

Day by day, as the famine wasted his fellow citizens, he sat upon the steps of his corn store speculating on their sufferings and calculating how he could make the utmost usury out of God's bounty.

At length there was no more corn elsewhere; famishing crowds surrounded his storehouse and besought him, as a charity, to give them a little food for all their wealth.

Gold was piled around him, the miser's soul was satisfied, with the prospect of boundless riches. Slowly he unlocked his iron doors when, lo! he recoiled, blasted and terror stricken, from his treasury.

Heaven had sent the worm into his corn and instead of piles of yellow wheat, he gazed on festering masses of rottenness and corruption. Starving as the people were they raised a shout of triumph at the manifest judgment, but Amin heard it not; he had perished in his hour of evil pride. [Dutlin Magazine.]

Extract from a Private Journal kept by a Country Acquaintance.—Thursday, hoed corn all day, went to roost with the chickens, tied a wagon wheel, entertaining serious thoughts of either joining church or enlisting into the troops.

Friday—was called out of my nest by the old man, before the last bed bug had retired to his post, turned a double swarth in the meadow, brought a churning of butter, killed the white cat, mended moth-

er's map and read a chapter in the bible, all before breakfast. Horn blew for dinner at twelve precisely, found nothing on the table but corned beef and cabbage, made dinner of bread and cheese, cucumbers and cures, father fretted about dry weather, thought it best to pray for rain directly but concluded to give Providence three days grace, and if he didn't moisten up then, to pray on the patent principle.

Saturday—nothing worth mentioning happened excepting that it didn't rain, the cattle broke into the corn, Jowler caught a shunk and grandfather died.

Sunday—rose rather late, fed the hogs, attended family prayer, put on my dry goods, and went to meeting, came up a tearing shower about noon, and wet father's hay, and the way he swore was a sin to professing christians.

How to choose a wife.—Lay a broomstick in her way; if she steps over it don't take her—if she takes it up and puts it carefully away, brush end up, take her if you can get her.

A Woman's smile is the best charity lecture a man can receive. It opens one's purse, and makes you bless the receiver in the bargain. Women for ever! for begging, if they want you to go to a ball, a party, or get up a fair, and would laugh you out of a dollar, they are sure to get it. Is a missionary scheme on foot, a church to decorate, a ball room to fit up, beware of woman's smile; if you mean to give nothing, run as if the plague were invading the country, or you are a glib case.

A Fortune Refused.—The grand father of the printer, Duches, was a protestant refugee from France, and crossed the Atlantic with William Penn. During the voyage, Penn borrowed the sum of twenty pounds of the Frenchman, and when they arrived in Philadelphia, offered him, as payment, a square in his city of Philadelphia, meaning thereby to show his friendship. Duches, however, very courteously refused, saying he would rather have the money. "Blockhead," (said Penn,) "thou shalt have the money; but canst thou not see that this will be a great city in a little time?"—Duches, afterwards acknowledged, that he had proven himself a blockhead, when he saw the square he had refused, as an equivalent for the twenty pounds, sold in a short time for as many thousands.

ADVICE TO A DAUGHTER.

Let me counsel you never to utter an expression, or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary; and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to make yourself a favorite, and be certain to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you anything like a prudish or affected reserve; but even this is not so unfortunate an extreme, as an excessive forwardness. While you so modestly accept any attentions which propriety, warrants, let there be no attempt at arful insinuation on one hand, or at taking a man's heart by storm on the other. Be not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed, I had rather you would be almost any thing else, which does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain, think of nothing, and care for nothing beyond personal display; and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more solid and enduring esteem you enjoy the better, and you ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable means, but to be admired, caressed and flattered, for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl who is the subject of it an object of pity. You are at liberty to enjoy the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance, but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever you may profess, is not your friend. It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship, to admonish you tenderly, yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are not improbably undone. —[Rev. W. E. Sprague.]

Can't Frighten 'em.—Father Miller has been preaching the speedy destruction of the world, at Washington to members of Congress; but as yet he has not frightened them into a disposition to adjourn and go home to their families. They'll run all risk of his doctrine being true as long as \$8 a day can be obtained.

"I'm getting fat," as the loafer said, when he was stealing lard.

"In man we PT QPDT, and NV XL NC." So says the New York Sunday Mercury.

What's in a Name.—The two places in which from their names, we would expect the greatest civil commotion are *Freeland* and *Madrid*.

Mr. Pettit, a Locofoco member of Congress from Indiana, has made the wonderful discovery that the precepts of christianity are deleterious to the Army.

On the 30th ult., in the house of representatives, he moved to abolish the office of chaplain in the army and navy, giving as a reason that "these offices were incompatible with the Christian religion."

They were adapted to the old Jewish dispensation, and not to the religion of the Saviour. The influence of Christians was deleterious to the army.

They preached peace and destroyed the order of war. They would lead to the establishment of a Government religion. It would be better to print sermons to read, than to employ chaplains."

Mr. Pettit said he did not expect that his amendment would be carried, but he would be recreant to every duty he owed his feelings and his constituents not to move the amendment.

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband.

It is supposed that Congress adjourn about the 27th of May.

The last definition of 'Ho' is 'to hide away in from your creos.' 28 30

We see it stated in the New York Sun, that a gentleman of known literary attainments is engaged in writing the life of James Gordon Bennett. It is to be illustrated with wood engravings. Unquestionably it will be a rich affair.

Kendall, in his narrative, says that the air is so dry and the climate so fine and healthy at San Antonio, that if a man wishes to die there, he has to go somewhere else.

A Mistake.—A fellow went one night to take a dog that did not belong to him, and did not discover his mistake until a big sheep caught him by the leg.

Death.—A young married man named George Johnson, expired on Wednesday last at the St. Louis Hospital, from wounds received at a German ball on last Christmas eve. Johnson, in company with several others, were attacked for some breach of decorum; in the which followed he received several stabs with a knife, and has lingered in the hospital, from the effect of his wounds, up to the day above mentioned.

USE OF THE FORK.—It is curious and singular that nations should be distinguished by so trifling a circumstance as the use of the fork at table. An Englishman is remarkable for placing his fork at the left side of his plate; the Frenchman is recognised at table for using his fork alone, without the knife; a German by placing it perpendicularly in his plate; and a Russian by using it as a tooth-pick. [Liverpool Alb.]

Peter the Great's Opinion of Lawyers.

—When Peter the Great was sojourning in England for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the various arts and sciences in that nation in pursuance of his plan he attended at Westminster Hall during a trial conducted by some of the most eminent counsel of the day. At the conclusion he was asked what he thought of the system of jurisprudence.

"When I left Russia," he replied, "there were three lawyers in St Petersburg; as soon as I return, I'll hang two of them."

A Pretty Question.—"Why don't you get married?" said a young lady, the other day, to a rather elderly bachelor friend. "I have been trying for the last ten years, to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "I guess you haven't been up our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.

Taking the Habit.—The United States Catholic Magazine states that at the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C. in February, the religious habit was given to Miss Julia Pearce, (Sister Mary Eulalia,) Miss Georgiana Pearce (Sister Mary Michael,) both of Boston; Miss Eliz. Taveris (Sister Mary Agatha,) of Washington, and Mrs Keating (Sister Mary Joseph,) of Philadelphia.

Lucky Hit.—An old building, about to be pulled down in the Bowery, near the New York Express, was about to be removed it. They went to work, and in tearing open some of the walls, coating, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a money jug, containing, it is said, \$9,004 in old coin. This is a good prize.

Mention is made of twins in Essex, Massachusetts, one of whom was born in 1843, the other in 1844.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

On the evening of the 24th of April at 8 o'clock, I arrived at the city of Nauvoo, and was taken to the home of my wife's brother, and, after passing the usual courtesies, I was conducted to the residence of General Joseph Smith, who was then in the Council Hall. When I entered that hall I was greeted with an introduction to the man. The introduction was formal and made by Mr. Adams, with whom I became acquainted on my passage to this place. He responded to the introduction with expressions of respect and honor to any statesman, his merit of the abuse and ill treatment from individuals claiming to be Americans. From this interview I walked to the newly erected Masonic Hall. This building is a display of architecture which will do honor to the cause, and portray the designs of an institution that should ever be ranked with none but the virtuous, the religious, and the maintainers of truth and charity. From this interesting scene, I was, after receiving introductions to some of the workmen then present, conducted to the notorium Temple—its ground work occupies ten acres within the basement of a large square, all with doors from within, or the openings of the Chamber where stands the baptismal font, fixed on twelve oxen, so perfectly cut out of timber as to cause one to look with surprise, resembling the living animal. A chamber in this house will without door or window—the wall is about three feet thick.

The day having passed I returned to the house of my friend where I reposed the morning of the 5th opened with some pleasant portions of atmosphere, and the mind being refreshed with the sweetening prospect of, and the delightful interviews, (which circumstances are a predicted character had pictured in the scriptures) with individuals whose acquaintance would, in my humble opinion, be any American; whose abundance of charity, benevolence and love, in the histories of future generations, would, whose experience of oppression, from the bitter and cruel hands of Missouri despotism, and the unqualified approbation of the then Governor, at about 8 o'clock I was invited to visit an institution in the city, which I accepted, and whose erudite precepts walked into my reflections with remembrance. At 10 o'clock I attended near the Temple, where the word of God was proclaimed by Mr. A. Myman, and others, and at the close of whose address Joseph Smith in a plain and familiar style satisfactorily closed. The text was 104th verse of 119th Psalm (Through thy precepts I get understanding, etc.) At 2 o'clock I attended the dedication of the Masonic Hall; I was here honored with a position, that perhaps from some would merit a look of ostentatious expression, but, considering the exhibition as I do, one of the character only belonging to the individuals, whose independence and firmness have associated with them through all the trials and forms of men that educated prejudice had heaped upon them for many years and sadly left innocent purity and abused virtue, spectacles of their brutality. Between four and six hundred males (850 positive count) were here assembled from every quarter, and in their various grades were regaled; a superior band of music, and a stand of colors borne by the proper officer. The prophet and I were in this procession, arm in arm. Hyrum Smith, on this occasion was the W. M. When entered into the Hall a grand display of genius, of eloquence, of union, of harmony, and mystic grandeur was never in my recollection displayed. The dedicatory address was delivered by a brother in the order (Erastus Snow, of Nauvoo): such an one would do honor to the most practical and learned man of our country, after whom, at the solicitation of the prophet, I addressed the audience, unprepared and unexpected; but to the universal approbation of the audience, from whom I was honored with a vote of thanks, and eulogial expressions from Gen. Joseph Smith and others. The ceremonies were mingled with music, which, added to the splendor and animative excitement of the occasion. On this occasion, I was much delighted and instructed, and I had a fair opportunity of judging for myself in regard to the moral and religious habits, exercises, and tenets of those abused people called MORMONS, to which, I am in terms, bound to assert, that the horrible charges made against them are seriously the adaptations of devilish edicts—"That they are the people who have for Jesus' sake, borne the burden of persecution, and faced the fiery pile, unwilling for the sake of a momentary enjoyment to renounce or abandon gospel truth—This night meets my mind as if in the enjoyment of real confirmed happiness and through which I did, only to inspect, occasionally rouse in the unsuspected scenes of the past day from the happiest sleep. The morning of the 6th and the appointed day of Conference opened to my mind the most agreeable sensations, and while reflecting on the various occurrences, which had so happily, and with so little expense been to my mind rehearsed and opened in honesty. I could but rehearse to myself in happiest tones:

4. that I this could always feel
Land mine and more thy love reveal
Then my glad tongue shall loud proclaim
The good and glory of thy name.
At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Smith sent me to the house where I was sleeping, with my wife, to visit him, and his companion. Obstinately we continued the most happy interview, and he came he escorted us again to our

home in the carriage, and from thence to the place appointed for the assemblage of the Conference; on my arrival there, I beheld the people gathering from every direction. The service was opened by a choir of music, that would give fame to the most fashionable city or circles in the United States, and when prayer was opened on the occasion from the place I occupied, which was on the speaker's stand, at the side of Gen. Smith, and between his two aged and respectable uncles, John and Asa Smith, I pictured myself as having soared from among the clouds of ordinary beings, and cutting my eyes over the multitude, I beheld on my left, between four and seven thousand females, of all ages and stations, whose features could in the most solemn tones of a breathed utterance on my part declare that the CHASTENING CREATOR was present, and that man could be clad in virtue at such an interview. On my right I turned my eyes and this vast congregation sat in silent exercise of prayer, I would suppose about 10,000 persons whose major heads were bald and whitening for the grave, a silence existed, that would almost affect the anticipations of eternity's raptures. The audience were addressed by Sidney Rigdon, whose topic for discussion, and his oratorical portrayal, was, as he said, his own made text without searching into that old book for Paul's assertions or any other whose names apostolically clothes its pages for reference. "The Church of Jesus Christ" when from the commencement of the exercises of the Latter-Day Saints, which I understood to have been fourteen years ago, proclaiming that this was the day, when he recognized himself fourteen years old, and this day he closed his guardian. The discourse being a history of the rise, progress and tenets of the church, associated with the tales of horror, of persecution, of privation and unequalled opposition, and the breathings of testimonial assents by the veterans who with him had associated and proclaimed the words of truth, believe me, when I say, that 15,000 hearers on this occasion, in my opinion would not number the multitude. Tears and smiles had their places in the narrative, and here were depicted truths of which I had often heard, and circumstances of which I had read, (as written by the opponents of the Latter-Day Saints). The prophet this evening sent his coach for me and my wife, by which we were conveyed to his house, where we passed the evening in the most interesting and edifying lectures, and developments of intelligence. A room dressed with the most fashionable and comfortable furniture was provided for our occupation, and when the repose hour arrived, we were permitted in the hands of a Supreme to pass into the arms of Morpheus, the realities of that enjoyment, which the wearied require. The morning of the 7th (Sabbath) opened with new beauties. The heavens it seemed, this morning declared the glory of God, needless of comment. I now from this circumstance reach, with my heart's desire, the ground, (in company with Mr. Smith and his family) where true services are to be continued, when the Rev. Elder Sidney Rigdon continued his history of the church, there were assembled 20,000 persons, where the tidings of Revelation to the world, and the decrees of Heaven were released, where estranged aspirants for truth could receive a welcome, and where the scriptures were opened, defining points that have so long been withheld from man, and from the penitent.

The portrayed Mormon church, by Elder Rigdon, was to me a feast, to any curious hearer a store of knowledge, and to the enquirer for salvation, the way, the only true way, as the scriptures emphatically declare to the unprejudiced; at about 12 o'clock intermission was proclaimed for two hours. During this intermission I, with my wife, accompanied Mr. Smith to his residence. I was on this occasion, grafted in witnessing the baptismal ordinance with that part of my family which to me is nearest in this life, at the hands of Rev. Joseph Smith. At the river side thousands were in order and decorum, standing were in order, and decorum, standing to witness the ordinances of baptism. I knew not positively the number that were this day, and in the space of one hour, unnumbered by the many Elders commissioned to baptize. At 2 o'clock we returned to the ground, were invited by Mr. Smith to ascend the scaffold where the great man of the west hailed and welcomed glad tidings. Joseph Smith here and on this occasion in tones of truth and taste, elegantly portrayed the designs of heaven and carried the mind through time, declaring his good will, his love and sympathies for the world in its present educated character. After some additional remarks from the stand, the day having been so profitably spent in expounding the gospel, and placing the misrepresented character of the order of Latter-Day Saints in their true character, the meeting was dismissed Monday 8th. My wife and I repaired to the house of her brother, where we feasted on the remembrance of the happy exercises of the day. Slept a good sleep through the night. When morning again in the beauty of a painted Elysium opened with the rising sun—apparently proclaiming that God was to be here to day. The place appointed for service I attended, and although a crowd of not less than twenty thousand persons were present on the ground, yet, a deathly silence, after the playing exercise of music prevailed. The prophet then rose in all the solemnities of his commissioned exercises and rehearsed his proclamation—which was associated with interest of the most exalted character; his bodily strength having failed, and his lungs refusing that utterance which its beauties required, he

gave the stand to Mr. Adams, who, he said was in his place, now clad and authorized to expound the interesting subject. Three hours were by Mr. Adams occupied in this rich festival.

The many disputed points of long existing sectarians, the reclamation of God's word, and command to a fallen race of men in its true, unpolished, and remedial tone, character, and efficacy &c. &c. "Repent every one of you, and be baptized for the remission of sins."

"Except ye be born again of the water and fire, ye shall in no wise inherit the kingdom of heaven."

Four clerks were engaged in noting these masterly sermons, and those who may feel an interest in their perusal, will feast mentally, as if on the richest luxuries of imagination. They will be published. The conference dismissed with the close of his wonderful many Garbriel trumpeted and music toned voice, pronouncing upon this vast and almost unheard of audience, a blessing, in the name of Jesus Christ, by and with the authority of the prophet Joseph Smith and his commissioned authority from Heaven's King. This evening the prophet Joseph Smith, sent his coach for my wife and I to ride with him and his wife this evening, being more lovely than the season could expect. The access of free and familiar associative discussion, and to reason and interrogate on the faith and tenets of the order of Latter Day Saints was here, and on this occasion proffered, whereupon I partook of the feasting liberty. To me it was a feast indeed! I first opened with one of the popular objections that prevail with, and among the learned sectarians of our Western country.

First, that the Mormon Elders, when from Nauvoo, and under the excited desires for the promotion of and success of the order, will while prompted with the zeal, and high toned breathings of a supernatural spirit assert that Mormons speak in unknown tongues, and claim the gift of interpretation, which assertions only command the disputation of reasoning and learned minds, and forbid that hearing approach that would be if clad in gospel truth. To which Mr. Smith here satisfactorily explained, that by the misrepresentations of this kind of untruth by Elders who so ignorantly and unauthoritatively assumed the course of proclaiming, that mystery abode in the hands of the Prophet, &c. That these were the causes in a certain degree that had commanded the persecutions that had so bitterly been heaped upon innocent and unoffending persons.

Secondly, that by some means the word was spread abroad, that the Mormons in Nauvoo, all were pledged to be in common, men and women, and that their stores were as if of one family.

Mr. Smith here satisfactorily remedied, and proved that this matter only existed at the instance of John C. Bennett, and a few other individuals, who in the estimation of the prudent classes, and professing Latter Day Saint population, stand inferior to hell's king, or the devil.

That the charge as published was false, and could by thousands be established. I here unfolded the list of accusations which now existed, and was being imbedded by the uninformed, and even making heavy inroads to the occupancy of many of our apparently educated minds, said he, I am indeed aware of the charges that you have unfolded, and for your satisfaction and all who feel an interest in the cause, you are only referred to the book of God, to the Bible, in its antiquated type in the Hebrew, and whose translation for party convenience and the like, and the sectional orthodox justification, have been curtailed, enlarged, transposed, and transformed are the varying causes. Take it in its purity and my tenets are those commandments, and obedience thereto, is the Rock whereon I build my hope, and have established so effectually, through the extensive climes, and foreign lands of a hearing people, the everlasting truths. That the Temple of God was to be erected on this continent, that the United States of America North and South America was the Zonit field was here too large for the occupancy of the few that were present, and that in the baptismal font, were to be baptized the heads of the church, from whence the branches north, south, east, and west would spread. From this little beginning the Word of Truth was, and had been through, and in every nation teaching the way to Zion. The way to possess claims to holy eternity and unite in the choirs of heaven. On this pleasant interview he made references to the causes of the present sectarian tenets and deviation from the very word of God; he unfolded (I had liked to have said, and if I do, I know not that I err) the oldest book in existence of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, whose leaves seen in a character of decay and as having been the figure, whereon the spirit of God was first displayed. He there selected the verses, where words were omitted in translation, and additions made to carry out the speculations that exist in the churches of the Sectarians. After passing several hours in this interesting exercise, I was taken to my lodging and the morning of the 9th (Tuesday) was appointed for my visit again to his house with my wife, when the antiquated relics of Plates and Mummies were to be presented for my curious gratification and erudition. But lest I should become tiresome by undertaking give a sketch of too much at once, I will leave the subject for the present and prepare for my departure home.

I am satisfied that Nauvoo is a place of knowledge and that wisdom will be justified of her children.

SISSINUS.

Nauvoo, April 10th 1844.

For the Neighbor.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

Those statements you have before you are facts; I say to you before God and man, as to the Prophet Joseph Smith and his people, they are very different characters from what they are represented to be, as to Smith he has every appearance of a good hearted, honest man, and his people are very industrious and mind their own business. As to the city of Nauvoo, from the time it has been built, it has made more improvements than any other city or town in the western country, which is a proof of the industry of this city. I spent several days in this place last summer to satisfy myself, and to tell my friends after leaving the city that they have a right to serve God as they think best. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every man this privilege. Nauvoo is certainly one of the most quiet cities that I have been through in all my travels. In spending the few days last summer I found out one loafer in the city whose name was Jackson. As to the ladies of this place they have every appearance of being as intelligent as in any other place that can be found. As to the report of Gen. Smith's spiritual wives—if I understand the name of spiritual wife—it is all false. I have been lodging at Smith's house some time and if there was any thing of the kind I must have seen something of it going on. I have seen notes in the Warsaw Signal stating difficulties between Joseph Smith and his wife, not long since. I was at his house when this thing was said to have taken place. I saw Mrs. Smith start to St. Louis and when she returned home, and they had every appearance of love and friendship. I will say to you the statement is all false and without grounds. This I will certify on oath.

JEREMIAH SMITH, Sen.,
Wap-tan-co, Iowa Territory.

I have read Gen. Smith's views on government matters as good as I ever saw. I think he would come as near settling all parties as is necessary. I think you must all be tried of the kind of ship that we have had for some years back. If you will read his circular impartially you must agree with me, and if you do, why not support Smith for President, you must all agree that he has wrought miracles in the world, a man standing up under such circumstances, must undoubtedly make a good president. I will leave these few remarks with you for your consideration.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

Outrages.—It becomes our duty to chronicle some of the proceedings of a band of men who infect our city, and occasionally disturb the peace thereof when opportunity offers itself, but while our magistrates continue to enforce the laws they must eventually succeed in establishing law and order.

On Friday morning last the 25th ult. information was given to Mr. Green that Augustine Spencer had committed an assault on the person of Alderman Spencer who immediately took him into custody, and on his refusing to go to the Mayor's office Mr. Greene called upon R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee, and C. A. Foster to assist him, but they swore they would not and said they would see the mayor and the city d—d, and then they would not. Spencer was however conveyed to the mayor's office and fined \$100.00. The mayor then ordered the three above named to be arrested for refusing to assist the officer when called upon. They all resisted and C. A. Foster immediately drew a double barreled pistol and presented it to the mayor's breast, who had come to the assistance of the officers, but it was instantly wrenched from his grasp. Higbee joined with Foster in declaring that the would thank God for the opportunity of shooting the mayor. They were fined \$100.00 each. They all appealed to the municipal court.

These individuals have lately become very notorious. R. D. Foster is the magistrate who was fined a few weeks ago for gambling; Higbee a respectable limb of the law who was fined for insulting the city officers; and C. A. Foster is a candidate for fame, lately fined for disturbing a religious congregation.

NAUVOO THEATRE.

An establishment for theatrical representations has recently been fitted up in our city. The public have been highly entertained at witnessing the three first evening's performances—Pizarro or the Death of Rollo, was performed 'to the life.' The celebrated Mr. Lyne, of the Eastern Theatres, maintained the character of ROLLA with credit to himself, which was abundantly evinced by the overwhelming applause of the audience. Mr. G. J. Adams appeared as PIZARRO and acquitted himself with great honor. The remaining parts were performed elegantly, particularly those of LADY ALVIRA and CORA. The ladies who appeared in these characters have won the universal applause of the public.

There, or the Orphan of Geneva, is truly a thrilling and elegant melo-drama. In this drama, Mr. Lyne appeared as CARWIN, G. J. Adams as FONTAINE, and J. HATER jr. as COUNT DE MORVILLE. Mr. Lyne, in the personification of Carwin, merited, and abundantly received, the applause of those present. The gentleman who appeared as Count de Morville, for a new performer, acquitted himself

with great credit, and displayed talents which, when they become matured, might insure him a creditable name upon the list of theatrical characters. The part of Fontaine did not fall behind in point of interest and ability. The lady who maintained the splendid and highly interesting character of Therese, surpassed, in point of ability and theatrical tact, our highest expectations. The Countess was also ably personified. The scenery presented in the several Acts of this drama, were truly grand and imposing. Every thing connected with this establishment seems to be got up with a refined taste, and no expense has been spared to render their performance interesting. As it is the determination of the managers to present the public with nothing that is not strictly moral, we hope their enterprise will meet with a proper appreciation, while those who patronize them will reap great benefit if they will profit by the sublime contemplations which such performances never fail to inspire in the meditative mind.

On Friday evening, 3d inst., will be presented to the public, Douglass and Therese; on Saturday, 4th inst., Therese and Idiot Witness, or a tale of Blood; and on Monday evening, 6th inst., Damon and Pythias and Idiot Witness, or a tale of Blood. The performance advertised for Thursday evening will be postponed until Friday evening.

From the Neighbor Extra, of last week. Since our paper went to press there has been another meeting held, at which it was

Resolved, That the State Convention to be held in this city be postponed till Friday the 17th day of May; and that each county in the State be requested, send one or two delegates to said Convention, to whom the hospitalities of the citizens of the city will be tendered while here.

NEW CONUNDRUM.
Truth shines; the just advance,
Or why do saints maintain their righteous cause?
ANSWER.
Because the Lord by CHAUCER'S
Will never, never, FORGET US LAWS!

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO.

Regular Session, April 13, 1844.
George P. Stiles Esq., was elected city attorney.

The Mayor and Marshal were authorized to call meetings in the different wards, and collect funds to pay the Police for their services the past season.

Special Session, April 29, 1844.
Petition of Christopher Keegan for the opening Green Street, from its intersection with Young Street, to be opened one half block north, to petitioners line. Granted.

A. P. Rockwood was allowed \$22.00 for his services as assessor, collector &c. of 1st Ward. Several members of the council expecting to be absent the present season, W. W. Phelps was elected to take the place of John Taylor as councillor during his absence; also Aaron Johnson in the place of councillor Orson Hyde; also Phineas Richards in the place of councillor Heber C. Kimball; also Edward Hunter in the place of Daniel Spencer; also Levi Richards in the place of councillor Brigham Young; also Elias Smith in the place of alderman George A. Smith, in the city council.

Councillor Daniel Spencer's fine for his absence last summer was remitted.

Bills of Theodore Tarley and H. S. Eldridge were referred to next session.

Remission was given the Recorder to exchange his bond.

Petition of Elizabeth Taylor and six others, for opening Lumber Street from Golden to Horner Streets. Granted.

W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT GONE.

The new steamer Weston, on her first trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, was sunk on the night of the 20th ult., in the Mississippi river. She came in collision with the Allaquippa at the 'Devil's Back Bone,' about one hundred miles below St. Louis. The Allaquippa struck her quartering near the captain, and penetrated almost to her boilers, literally cutting her in two. In this situation Capt. Smith of the Allaquippa, was advised by some of his passengers to back out, which if he had, the Weston would have gone entirely under water; but he ordered his engineer, though one of his guards was under the water, to push for the shore, he succeeded in carrying her about one hundred yards, when she parted company and sank to the cabin floor. As far as could be ascertained, only two children were drowned of the 250 or 300 passengers on board. The passengers of the Allaquippa held a meeting on board, at which Capt. Smith was absolved from all blame in the unfortunate occurrence.

The Weston is a total loss. And it is a singular coincidence, that Captain Little on a short time since had the misfortune to loose somewhat in the Missouri river, the first steamer Weston by fire, while on her first trip, and now he has lost his second boat of the same name while making her first trip.

Steamboat Burnt.—The steamboat Rowena, loaded with 500 bales of cotton, and having sixty-seven cabin passengers on board, took fire at Mobile on the night of the 20th ult., while lying at the wharf. As soon as the fire was discovered she was cut loose and in drifting from the wharf ran afoul of the New Era, and both drifted into the stream. The New Era was on fire several times. Every thing on board the Rowena was totally consumed—cotton, baggage and all. It was not known whether there were any persons lost or not. Several negroes saved themselves by leaping into the water.

Another.—The Steamboat Hamburg was on her passage from Augusta to Savannah, (Geo.) on the night of the 22d ult., with two boats in tow loaded with cotton. One of the boats, soon after leaving Augusta, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every effort to arrest its progress, the boat and cargo, valued at \$15,000, were consumed.

To the Editor of the Neighbor.

Sir,—When I first took a survey of the political field in which so many big stalks were planted, I must confess that I was a little astonished to see the name of General Joseph Smith registered there. But when I saw the Broad Axe of political demagogues levelled at the roots of the tree of Liberty planted by our revolutionary sires, under whose branches every person from every clime has a right to seek shelter, I do not so much wonder at his condescension. He takes a stand in the field, because the Iron yoke of mobocracy is placed upon the necks of the sons and daughters of the veterans of '76, by political demagogues who know no other principle than speculation fraud and mobocracy. He does it because the land which was purchased by the blood of our Fathers is polluted with a mess of Whigo-Demo-Lo-co-Foco-Mobocratic principles which at no distant period will become the dissolving influence of the Union. He does it because he is not willing to yield up his religious, political, or domestic rights, to the sovereign state of Missouri or sell his birthright for an unhallowed mess of Mattyism. Your cause is just but government has no power to redress you. He does it because he is obedient to the tattoo of '76, and like a second Washington, he arms himself with the principles of Freedom, virtue, political economy, and religious rights, and with these weapons he combats the powers of political demagogues until there shall be neither root nor branch left, to contaminate the free born sons of these United States. He steps into the field because the spirits of our Fathers are languishing in sorrow because the land which they bequeathed to their posterity has become the theatre of the most Mobocratic principles of any portion of the Globe, and a parallel of outrageous acts cannot be produced in the history of the world now under these circumstances, yet free born sons of liberty, gird on the armour of united zeal, fortitude and faith, and with these weapons thrash the powers of political vice; hoist the broad flag of General Smith's views, put shoulder to the wheel of his political economy, propel it by the power of union, until the United States are cleansed from mobocratic principles, and the influence of Matty, Calhoun and Tom Benton, shall wither like the gourd that covered the head of Jonah, or blow to the four winds like chaff from the summers threshing floor.

And that the white house at Washington, may once rejoice at the reception of a President who holds the broad principles of our saviour in one hand and constitutional rights in the other, and that the inhabitants of the United States may know that wisdom and virtue has taken the place of vice and immorality.

Now understanding as we do, that the great tree of liberty which was planted by our fathers, is in withering state, and has not power to shelter all who come under its branches, and the letters on the broad folds of 'E Pluribus Unum' are almost obliterated, I am decidedly of the opinion that the views of General Smith relative to political economy carried into effect; is the only remedy, to restore the Union to its former grandeur, or give strength to the columbian eagle to soar aloft above all other nations in the known world.

A. RIPLEY.

Of the talking machine now being exhibited in New York, a country paper says—'We know several married men to whom a talking machine is so novelty.'

Arrest of Golder.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:—Corporal John M. Golder, of the U. S. Army, was arrested and put in jail in this city yesterday by A. A. Pruden. He is the person charged with shooting a man and his wife near Jefferson Barracks, Mo. some three or four weeks since. They were Germans. This is not the first murder Golder has committed it is said. He will be taken to Saint Louis on the first boat.

Paday for Ever.—An Irish preacher, once broke off the thread of his discourse, and said to his hearers—"My dear and beloved friends, let me tell you, that I am now just half through with my sermon, but seeing your impatience, I will say, that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

Important Improvement in the Manufacture of Iron.—A discovery has lately been made by Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow, of New York, in the manufacture of Iron, by means of which the Iron Ore is by only one process converted into good wrought Iron, without being first made into Pig Iron, and at a less expense than the Pig Iron can be made.

Extraordinary Birth.—We have been informed, says the Middletown (Md) Enterprise, by a gentleman of standing, that Mrs. Barger, wife of Mr. A. Barger, living near Patuxent in this county, in the latter part of February last, was delivered of four fine healthy children at one birth and from last accounts all are doing well. This is the same woman who gave birth to three children about eighteen months ago, and was first noticed in the Frederick Examiner. Middletown Valley well deserves the name of having a fruitful soil—seven children, in eighteen months!

FROM THE BOSTON BEAR.

ALMOST A ROW IF NOT QUITE.

A scene that promised at the commencement to be a very capital burlesque of the popular lecture system of the day, which degenerated into a turbulent display of practical jokes, took place at one of the halls of the Marlboro' Chapel on Monday night. It appears that a strapping greenhorn, from the country, and standing six feet high in his stockings, who calls himself John Dennett, had joined the Mormon Society in this city, according to his own showing, on account of his own peculiar privileges respecting a community of wives which the Prophet (as is said by unbelievers) allow the saints, and having prevailed himself of the said privileges pretty freely, he was forthwith expelled by the Mormons, who repudiated any such practices. Fired with the injustice of this expulsion, Dennett determined on annihilating the whole sect, by a course of public lectures, 'showing up' the Mormons. He was willing to acknowledge his own sin and repent of it—this was all a man could do, he said—but he had no notion of allowing the Mormons to make 'fish of one man and flesh of another'—those who lived in glass houses, he thought, should not throw stones.

While in this frame of mind, determined on immortalizing himself and supping full of vengeance, he was fit upon by some of the mad wags of the city, always on the qui vive for any thing that promises sport, and encouraged to persevere in his undertaking. By their aid, a hall was procured, and a programme of performances under their supervision prepared. In which was introduced an original song furnished by them to be sung by the lecturer, 'with other entertainments.'

The ostentatious arrival, the hall was crowded, a chairman chosen who was a legitimate object to 'spoke fun at,' and the entertainments of the evening opened rich. The lecturer proceeded to knock up the dough of his ideas into a very delectable cake of nonsense, enriched by the plums and spice thrown in at intervals by the laughing audience. But this state of things was soon interrupted by a portion of those present, whose love of practical jokes exceeded their appreciation of the ludicrous; and in consequence, the lecture desk became a pillory in which the poor seceder from Mormonism was martyred for about half an hour. Paper bags of flour were thrown with unerring precision at the poor victim's head, rotten eggs followed, and lighted Chinese fire-crackers came in their turn, until the 'crater of the evening,' who stood his ground for a time like a hero, begged to be heard and entirely disregarding the missiles thrown at him, at last lost patience; and, 'accoutred as he was' made for the door—'threw' which he passed like a streak of greased lightning with a whole army of thunderbolts at his heels. John Gilpin's famous race was nothing to it, and we doubt if Dennett is done running yet.

The whole affair was a practical exemplification of the fable of 'the Boys and the Frogs'—and the sport was anything but creditable to the humanity of those engaged in it. We are astonished that a hall so respectably located should have been let for such a purpose, though we cannot suppose that such a scene was anticipated either by those who have charge of the premises or those who hired them for the occasion. Mr. Dennett, we presume will not very speedily appear again on this stage as a lecturer.

The following communication from Mr. Dennett announcing the above meeting, we publish *ex cathedra* et *literatim*, not feeling disposed to mar any of the beauties of so excellent a production:

'With regard to the peace recently published in the Bee concerning a fellow by the name of Dennett was represented by his' opponents to be a hard egg it is supposed by him that they are as—equally as hard but the worst of it is they are not willing to own it. Will they have the goodness to publish what they place and put their name to the same. It is hoped, however, that now editor will allow my peace to be published in the papers detrimental to his character unless they put their name to the same Mr. Dennett will give a nether lecture on Mormonism exposing this hy pocrites and to tell what he has done long &c &c. On Monday evening next march 25 at half past 7 O'clock malbro chapin No-1, 12 1-2cts Mr. Dennett will sing an original song about Mormonism in the tune of rory O more composed for the occasion. Will the latter day saints be actuated by principle and come and hear the truth that may be prepared to defend themselves in aid of inducing others to go to make disturbance will it do to give up so Mr Brown NO—NO suner Dy

John Dennett

RESOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership, heretofore existing between JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE, and TRUMAN O. ANGEL, known as the Firm of J. W. Cooleidge, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on by J. W. Cooleidge, who has become responsible for all liabilities connected with the firm, and whom all debts must be paid. Those who are indebted to the Establishment are requested to make as speedy settlement as possible.

JOS. W. COOLEIDGE,

TRUMAN O. ANGEL.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1844.

FIRST RATE CHANCE.

100 ACRES of good LAND to lease from three to five years, with a title from the Corporation, on the 24 Harp road.

Inquire of the Subscriber.

HURON KIMBALL,

April 27th, 1844.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.

TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo—March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells' addition to the Town Plat of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WANTED.

TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.

\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.

Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Alford, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for adjustment and allowance and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ZERAH PULSEPHER, Administrator.

April 4, 1844. no50-

SMITH AND BLACKWOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 60, Main st. St. Louis, Mo.

THIS House was established in St. Louis late in the fall of last year. The goods are all new, and were purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, previous to the recent advance in prices, and under circumstances certainly as favorable as those of any other mercantile establishment in this city.—By the 1st of March, S. & B. will have in store a very large and well assorted stock of seasonable dry goods, which will be sold at the lowest price for cash or produce. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. The following comprises part of our stock:

200 bales brown sheetings;

30 cases bleached do;

10 bales brown drills;

50 cases American prints;

10 cases ginghams;

20 bales tickings;

10 bales cotton osenaburgs;

5 do Georgia nankens;

25 cases assorted summer stuff;

5 do apron checks;

8 do blue drills;

2 do buffalo cloth;

5 do Kentucky jeans;

4 do tweeds;

2 do mariners' stripes;

5 do Glasgow jeans;

2 bales Russia diaper;

2 do 44 burlaps;

1200 doz palm leaf hats and hoods,

together with a fine assortment of plain and fig'd black and col'd silks; velvets; worsted and silk serges; satin, col'd bonnet silk; artificial flowers and wreaths; women's, men's, and boys' black, white and col'd H. S. silk; lisle thread, thread, cotton and worsted gloves; summer vestings; black and col'd cravats; Italian sewings; tailors' twist; damask table cloths and napkins; brown linen do; doilies; Madras head hdkfs; black and white silk, cotton and worsted hosiery; corded skirts cotton caps; Raworth's, White's and other make spool cotton; linen cambric and silk hdkfs; plaid cambric, linen do; long lawn, cambric muslin &c. No. 1 twilled tapes, caulking and pack pins, silk, satin, lacing, twist, paper and horn coat and vest buttons, pearl shirt do, tailors' canvass, satin points; taff, cap and rich bonnet ribbons; gro d'Ete, Marselles vesting, shirt collars, lace edging and inserting, cord, paper cambric, fancy nohuair scarfs, silk tassels, gimp braid, Brunswick binding, vest and coat do, crimped ribbon, col'd cord gimp, pavilion gauze, a fine assortment of Florence braid bonnets, and such other articles as are most needed to complete the assortment of a country store.

Feb. 21, 1844—1w 52.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., David Taylor, an apprentice boy aged about 16 years. The public are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH W. COOLEIDGE.

Nauvoo, April 7, 1844. no44-3m.

GERMAN BOOKS.

ELDER ORSON HYDE would inform the travelling Elders, both German and English, that he has on hand a quantity of pamphlets written in the German language upon the doctrine and principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which he will sell very low at his residence in Nauvoo.

April 2, 1844. no49-3w.

REGULAR PACKET.

BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Duquaque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,

'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a regular packet, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee, March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!

An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE.

Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.

March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

EARTHENWARE: EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCOIT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

A FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.

P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and impart the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

(22-y.) J. SNIDER,

Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET

For Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquaka, Bloomington, Davenport, and Rock Island.

The well known and light draught steamer SARAH ANN, E. H. Gleim, master, will run as a regular packet between the above ports, leaving St. Louis every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, m.—The accommodations of the Sarah Ann are inferior to no boat on the Upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose in case of fire. For freight or passage, apply on board.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos half Bound plain 1.50

do do do neat 2.00

do do whole bound plain 2.00

do do do do neat 2.50

Octavo full bound plain 1.00

do do do do neat 1.50

do do do do extra 1.37

Twelves full bound plain 62

do do do do neat 67

do do do do plain 50

do do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

ALMON RABBIT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

Henderson Circuit Court, Ill., To the June Term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas A. Lyne, } Petition for Divorce.

vs. } Mercy Lyne.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendant, Mercy Lyne, that affidavit has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that the said defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that the complainant has filed his bill herein, and that a summons in Chancery has been issued returnable on the first day of the Term thereof, to be held at the court house in Oquaka, on the first Monday of June next, and that unless said defendant shall appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court, setting as a Court of Chancery, on the first day of the said Term thereof, and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill herein filed, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be entered accordingly.

JOHN S. POLLOCK, Clerk.

P. A. Goodwin, Sol. for Compl.

Oquaka, April 3d 1844. no49-4w.

GRANT & WATT,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the nearest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

FOURTH ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED, by the steamer AMARANTH, at LYONS' NEW Brick Store, on Hotchkiss street, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware, Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., April 1, 1844—1f.

LINE TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning Lime, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season which he will sell on reasonable terms at his kiln at the old Temple stone quarry, on Main Street.

J. H. VAN NATTA.

April 2d, 1844. no49-3m.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Dec. 30, 1843.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in